

The Star Store
OUR WINTER GOODS
MUST GO AT LOW PRICES
To Make room for Spring Goods
Mens' Nice Brown Suits, with up-to-date
Cuffs, \$13.50 Suits for \$9.50, or
\$10.00 Suits for \$8.50
Big Stock of Boys' and Childrens' Clothing
at Low Prices.
All Our Ladies' and Childrens' Jackets and
Skirts at Half Price.
Mens' Ladies' Misses' and Childrens' Winter
Shoes at One Half their Value.
Underwear for Men, Women and Children
at Rock Bottom Prices.

All of our Winter Goods must go at LOW PRICES for our line of Spring Goods will soon be here and we must make room for them.

Thanking you for your past favors and hoping to receive your trade for 1909, we remain
Sincerely yours,

EUSTER & ISAACS.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

LETTER HEADS
NOTE HEADS
BUSINESS CARDS
CALLING CARDS
VOUCHER CHECKS
TIE BOOKS
ETC. ETC.

OUR PRINTING
WILL FASCINATE

BREATHITT NEWS

GIVE US A TRIAL ORDER

PHONE 63

THE
F. A. LYON & SON CO.
INSURANCE,
REAL ESTATE,
STOCKS AND BONDS
LOANS NEGOTIATED.

AGENCIES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS
IN EASTERN KENTUCKY.

Want Live, Energetic Men to Represent Us
in Unoccupied Territory.

Address All Communications to the Com-
pany at Beattyville, Kentucky.

A Dream.

Twenty-five years ago I dreamed that when I was a child my father's bees left him and went away, and after I had grown to be a man the task was placed upon me to go and search for them and in the search I came to a rock with a perpendicular face, two or three hundred feet high, and near the top of the rock I saw a dark spot which I thought was an entrance in the rock and my father's bees were on the inside. From the top of the rock was the only position from which I could see, and as I sought to reach the top of the rock it was made known to me that in the rock was nature's mansion and everything that God would have developed was represented in the mansion, which consisted of three rooms, nearly directly over each other. By permission I passed through the mansion and saw everything that God had predetermined to a developed existence. Before it had reached development and in the third and upper room was my father's bees in a large iron safe, which was locked, and the key to the safe was lost. The bees were passing through the key hole and passing in and out through a hole that had looked previously to me like a spot on the rock. JOHN B. LEWIS.

Hail to the Stork.

The statesman does the speaking. The editor booms the town. The lover does the popping. The damsel turns him down. The poet does the dreaming. The farmer clears the woods. The eagle does the screaming. But the stork delivers the goods.

Can You Answer This?

Here is a good problem. Jim met his friend Charley on the street and told him he had been fishing. "How many fish did you catch?" asked Charley. Jim replied: "If to the number of the books of the Old Testament you add the number of books of the New Testament; multiply that by the number of apostles who were present at the transfiguration; divide by the number of books written by Luke; subtract the number of times the Israelites marched around Jericho; multiply by the number of pieces of silver Judas received for betraying Christ; divide by the number of spies Moses sent to Canaan; add the number of letters in the name of the city in which a man climbed up a tree to see Christ; divide by the number of apostles that were called the Sons of Thunder; the answer will be the number of fish I caught." If you are good at Bible lore and also at mathematics get busy on this one.

George Johnson, of Jett's Creek, who has been sick for several weeks, has so far recovered as to come to town Monday.

Sheriff Breck Crawford renewed his official and revenue bonds Monday for the year 1909, as required by law.

The wife of Granville Houshelt, of Shoulder Blade, died Sunday night after a long illness of consumption. She was a daughter of Ezekiel Spencer, of that place.

Noah Peters returned Monday from an extended trip to California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico and other western points, where he had been looking for a location, but decided to come back to Breathitt.

WANTED—Success Magazine requires the services of a man in Jackson to look after expiring subscriptions and to secure new business by means of special methods unusually effective; position permanent; prefer one with experience, but would consider any applicant with good natural qualifications; salary \$1.50 per day, with commission option. Address, with references, R. C. Peacock, Room 102, Success Magazine Bldg., New York.

Jones & Whitaker's second-hand furniture store is now in a room opposite M. S. Crain's store. They handle all kinds of second-hand Furniture.

Gay's Creek, Perry Co.

Squire Begley is confined to his bed with the flu.

The latest arrival at the home of Robert Morley was a boy. We have not been able to learn its name.

The mumps are prevalent in this vicinity and are causing several large jaws.

Circuit court began at Hazard Monday and a goodly number of our citizens are attending.

Jesse M. Begley, of this place, has given up the goods business and is now hauling logs and ties.

H. M. Begley has returned from a trip to Jackson and Laurel counties, where he has been on legal business.

J. T. Begley has contracted to raft a large number of cross ties for Taylor, Moss & Taylor at four cents a tie.

A hint to the wise is enough. We need in this hour more than ever the courage to say what we believe to be true and to do what we believe to be right. We have become altogether too tender to the wrong-doer—to indulgent to the man who uses his public trust for the public good.

A Coincidence—Last Sunday, a week, Jasper Langdon, son of Sam Langdon, while under the influence of liquor, shot and dangerously, if not mortally, wounded Robert Moseley. Moseley was shot on the same ground where some few years ago Moseley and his father, Wiley, killed Logan Hart. This occurred in Leslie county, a few miles from this place, just over the hill.

It has been a long, long time since I have written to the dear old News. I thought I'd write and let the editor and its many readers know that I have not forgotten them, and that I still enjoy reading The News more than ever, because it seems better every issue.
DR. KING.

Kentucky News Notes.

Will Spencer, who lives on Gilmore creek, Wolfe county, about three miles from Lee City, was shot by an unknown man last Friday morning. Spencer got up just before daylight, built a fire and then stepped out at the door, when a man fired a pistol at him, the bullet striking him in the hip, and lodging in the other hip.

Assistant State Fire Marshal Terhune was at Campton last week for the purpose of investigating the burning of the Combs Hotel at that place several weeks ago, which is said to have been the work of incendiaries. He had about fifteen persons summoned to appear before him.

A special from Campton to the Lexington Leader says: "A number of persons who own houses in this city to rent have received notices, mailed at this place, signed 'Citizens of Campton,' stating that unless they remove parties of unquestionable character and persons who are reported to be running 'blind tigers' that the buildings will be destroyed by dynamite. They are given ten days to comply. There is no clue to the writer of the notes, and the owners of the property are considerably worried, as several of their tenants have paid rent for several months in advance."

H. S. Hensley and Albert Pawley, while wrecking the old residence of the late Nathan Ross on a farm now owned by Hensley in Garrard county, near Paint Lick, found \$22,500 in United States coin, between \$2,000 and \$5,000 worth of diamonds, a large revolver and much Confederate money beneath a large hearthstone in what was the sitting room of the Ross family. The rich find was securely wrapped in a large tin box. Hensley, a native of Harlan county, recently purchased the farm. The treasures are thought to have been placed beneath the hearth during the Civil War.

Guage.

Squirrel Craft is very sick and Dr. Hoge, of Camp Christy, is waiting on him. Farish Patton has returned from Berea where he has been attending school. Born to Henry Eldridge and wife, on February 26, a boy. Floyd Craft made a business trip to town the first of the week. Kenie Hensley sold one hundred bushels of corn to John and Jim Blanton. Charles Row and family are preparing to go west in about two weeks.

Chenowee.

(Misheard by Uncle Sam last week) Rev. James Madden preached to a large congregation here last Saturday and Sunday. Mrs. George Cundiff was the guest of Robert Cundiff and wife Saturday and Sunday. Sim Kilburn and wife visited John Belcher and wife Sunday. James Gibbs entertained the boys and girls with a dance Saturday night. Misses Nora and Mary Kilburn spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Sarah Gibbs. Mrs. Sarah Gibbs and James Gross, of War Creek, and Clarence Madden, of Stillwater, visited Sim Kilburn and wife Saturday and Sunday.

Stevenson.

Harlan Chapman bought a horse last week for \$115. Riley Row came near getting drowned last week by falling into his mill pond. John Back was at Clay Hole on business last Saturday. Miss Lizzie Row and Clifton Back are attending school at Rousseau.

Clemons.

L. M. Clemons caught a whistle hog last week by his dog treeing it up a large chestnut tree. Floyd Napier has rented Bill Miller's farm and has moved to it and Bill is preparing to move to Troublesome creek. John Wilson, of Smith Branch, is moving here on a part of the Hargis farm. Tom McIntosh, of Lambrie, passed here Monday en route for home. Lewis Napier is building a house on C. J. Little's farm and is going to move in it. Marion Clemons, of Smith Branch, passed here the first of the week on his way home from Quicksand, where he had been buying furs.

Ned.

Edward P. Turner is building a rat-proof crib. Z. H. Miller is erecting a new dwelling on his farm near John Neace's. John H. Combs has enlarged his lawn and seeded it with blue grass seed. Jeremiah Combs, postmaster at Ned, has recovered from his low condition with la grippe. Born, to the wife of H. S. Noble, a son. Born, to the wife of S. H. Combs, a daughter. John H. Combs, Elias Mullens and James Neace will meet the people at or near Ance Hays' to hold religious services on the fourth Sunday in March. John H. Combs and Elias Mullens will meet the people at Hazard the first Saturday in April.

Mrs. E. P. Landrum, of Lost Creek, was visiting friends here the first of the week.

Arch Snowden, of Lee county, was here the first of the week as a juror in the Federal court.

Isom Terry, of Turkey, was visiting his sister, Mrs. Robert McDaniel, the first of the week.

James L. Stidham has been quite sick for several days, but will soon be able to be out again. Sam Davidson has been performing the duties of marshal during the time.

In the Republican Senatorial convention held here last Saturday A. H. Patton, of this place, received the instructions of this county for the nomination for Senator from this, the 34th Senatorial district. We understand that Wolfe and Owsley counties also instructed for him, which secures his nomination. The general convention meets at West Liberty tomorrow, March 6th.



Royal
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure
Renders the food more wholesome and superior in lightness and flavor.
The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.

Hazel Green, Wolfe Co.

E. B. Haddix, of Sanfield, was in town last week on business. Logan Lindon, of Gilmore, was here Friday on business. Andy Centers, of Belknap, was here a few days ago on business. Samuel Cecil visited relatives and friends at Ezel Sunday. Ellsworth Lacy and family will leave for Illinois this week to make their future home. Curtis Walters, of South Liberty, Howard Stamper, of Campton, and Joseph Stamper, of Grassy, were here last week. George Johnson made a business trip to Neola last week. Taylor Day is having considerable work done, which is giving employment to many persons in town.
SKIDOO.

Noland, Estill County.

Mrs. Mary E. Cox, of Panola, is going to have a sale the 6th of March. She is preparing to go to Nebraska. Several of the boys left this place Friday for Illinois. Leslie Walton and G. C. Winkler are preparing to go to Nebraska the 5th of March. J. H. Peters went to Owsley county recently to see his mother's family.

Miss Lynn Garrett, of King's Station, and Miss Ethel Warford, of Richmond, are guests of Jane Warford. J. A. Fry is on the sick list. Old Uncle Peter Richardson is very feeble. He will be 90 years old in September. S. B. Garrett has returned from Hamilton, Ohio. James French has bought a farm from John Cates for \$350. G. C. Winkler has rented his farm to Ab Cox for \$110. Lizzie Walton was the guest of Humie Johnson Friday night. June Warford and wife and Lynn Garrett and Ethel Warford were guests of O. B. Garrett Friday. Mrs. R. M. Garrett and little boy, of Irvine, were visiting her son, O. B. Garrett, last week. We had a large tide here Tuesday night. Creeks were higher than they had been for some time. Roy Irvine had a big working last Saturday and a dance that night.

Do you want to go to college? If so we can help you. We have already put hundreds through college by means of our plan. Write to-day for full information regarding our offer of a free scholarship in any school or college. Address Robert J. Sherlock, 29-31 East 22d Street, New York City.

F. P. CRAWFORD, Pres. JOHN T. HINDMAN, Cashier.

Breathitt County Bank

INCORPORATED

JACKSON, KENTUCKY.

Capital, \$15,000.

Is well prepared to transact all branches of Banking Business and solicits the accounts of Firms, Corporations, Individuals and Business Men generally, promising courteous consideration and as liberal terms as are consistent with prudent Banking.

Money to Loan on Approved Security

No. 9320.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1909.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

"The First National Bank of Jackson,"

in the Town of Jackson, in the County of Breathitt, and State of Kentucky, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

Now, Therefore, I, WILLIS J. FOWLER, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

"The First National Bank of Jackson,"

in the Town of Jackson, in the County of Breathitt, and State of Kentucky, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty one hundred and sixty nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In Testimony Whereof, witness my hand and Seal of office this sixteenth day of January, 1909.

[SEAL]

WILLIS J. FOWLER,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency

Friday, March 5.

Notice to Candidates.

Announcements of candidates for office will be charged for as follows:

For a District Office...\$10.00
For a County Office... 5.00

Except a complimentary notice given each candidate at the time he announces, all communications, notices, and all communications boosting candidates will be charged for at 5 cents per line. Such communications will be treated as purely advertising matter for which The News does not assume any responsibility.

Cash must accompany all orders for such advertising.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I take this means of announcing myself as a candidate for County Court Clerk of Breathitt County, subject to the action of the Democratic party. If elected I shall, regardless of party affiliations, be your most obedient servant.

ALFRED RUSSELL.

To the Voters of Breathitt Co.: I am a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk, to be voted for at the November election, 1909.

GEO. W. NOBLE.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT DEATON, of Crockettville, as a candidate for Sheriff of Breathitt county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR JAILER.

We are authorized to announce WESLEY TURNER, JR., as a candidate for Jailer of Breathitt county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce MIKE ROBINSON as a candidate for jailer of Breathitt county, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce J. H. HUDSON as a candidate for Jailer of Breathitt county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce G. B. MALONEY as a candidate for Jailer of Breathitt county, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce A. B. HATTON as a candidate for jailer of Breathitt county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

We are authorized to announce ED. DEATON as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Schools of Breathitt county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce WILLIE TAYLOR as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Schools of Breathitt county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

J. A. Stamper, of St. Helens, was visiting his daughter, Mrs. T. M. Davidson, the first of the week.

W. L. Childers, of Gilmore, was a guest of his brother, Hardin Childers, while attending court as a juror the first of the week.

Mrs. John Davidson, of Woburn, is very low with rheumatism. Her sons, T. M. and Robert Davidson, have been at her bedside for the past three weeks.

Oakdale.

T. H. Back and Isabel Allen, who have been visiting friends at Jett's Creek, passed here Sunday en route to Jackson. ... Jeff Eversole and wife, of Cope Branch, were here Sunday. ... Bud Barger and Will Gay, of Perry county, were visiting Jeff Eversole Sunday. ... Peter McIntosh and Isom Terry, of Lick Branch, went to Jackson the first of the week. ... James Palmer, Peter McIntosh, Jr., and J. G. Gabbard, of near Jett's Creek, were here Tuesday on business. ... Sallie Woods, of Jackson has been visiting her grandparents for several days. ... Misses Tilda and Ellen Biggs visited Mrs. Paul Woods Monday. ... Bud Roberts, of Turkey, visited Keen Bryant Saturday. ... Wake up, "Happy Bird," and let us hear the news from Jett's Creek.

BOB WHITE.

TAFT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Outlines Policy of Administration.

PRAISE FOR ROOSEVELT

Speech Begins With Advocacy of Predecessor's Reforms.

MANY QUESTIONS TOUCHED.

Incoming President's Ideas on Trusts and Other Matters.

My Fellow Citizens—Any one who takes the oath I have just taken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility. If not, he has no conception of the powers and duties of the office upon which he is about to enter or he is lacking in a proper sense of the obligation which the oath imposes.

The office of an inaugural address is to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new administration so far as they can be anticipated. I have had the honor to be one of the advisers of my distinguished predecessor and as such to hold up his hands in the reforms he has initiated. I should be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declarations of the party platform upon which I was elected to office if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of those reforms a most important feature of my administration. They were directed to the suppression of the lawlessness and abuses of power of the great combinations of capital invested in railroads and in industrial enterprises carrying on interstate commerce. The steps which my predecessor took and the legislation passed on his recommendation have accomplished much, have caused a general halt in the vicious policies which created popular alarm and have brought about in the business world a much higher regard for existing law.

Further Action Needed. To render the reforms lasting, however, and to secure at the same time freedom from alarm on the part of those pursuing proper and progressive business methods further legislative and executive action are needed. Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law have been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads.

Then, too, a reorganization of the department of justice, of the bureau of corporations in the department of commerce and labor and of the interstate commerce commission looking to effective co-operation of these agencies is needed to secure a more rapid and certain enforcement of the laws affecting interstate railroads and industrial combinations.

I hope to be able to submit at the first regular session of the incoming congress in December next definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust and the interstate commerce law and the changes required in the executive departments concerned in their enforcement.

"Good and Bad Trusts." It is believed that with the changes to be recommended American business can be assured of that measure of stability and certainty in respect to those things that may be done and those that are prohibited, which is essential to the life and growth of all business. Such a plan must include the right of the people to avail themselves of those methods of combining capital and effort deemed necessary to reach the highest degree of economic efficiency, at the same time differentiating between combinations based upon legitimate economic reasons and those formed with the intent of creating monopolies and artificially controlling prices.

The work of formulating into practical shape such changes is creative work of the highest order and requires all the deliberation possible in the interval. I believe that the amendments so proposed are just as necessary in the protection of legitimate business as in the clenching of the reforms which properly bear the name of my predecessor.

Revision of the Tariff. A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call congress into extra session to meet on the 15th day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, whether of the farm, mine or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably

requires such discrimination. It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley act, drafted on a similarly protective principle, that the measure of the tariff above stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

The proposal to revise the tariff made in such an authoritative way as to lead the business community to count upon it necessarily hits all those branches of business directly affected, and as these are most important it disturbs the whole business of the country. It is imperatively necessary, therefore, that a tariff bill be drawn in good faith in accordance with promises made before the election by the party in power and as promptly passed as due consideration will permit.

Inheritance Tax Advocated. In the making of a tariff bill the prime motive is taxation and the securing thereby of a revenue. Due largely to the business depression which followed the financial panic of 1907, the revenue from customs and other sources has decreased to such an extent that the expenditures for the current fiscal year will exceed the receipts by \$100,000,000. It is imperative that such a deficit shall not continue, and the framers of the tariff bill must of course have in mind the total revenues likely to be produced by it and so arrange the duties as to secure an adequate income. Should it be impossible to do so by import duties new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among these I recommend a graduated inheritance tax as correct in principle and as certain and easy of collection.

Government Economy Urged. The obligation on the part of those responsible for the expenditures made to carry on the government to be economical as possible and to make the burden of taxation as light as possible is plain and should be affirmed in every declaration of government policy. This is especially true when we are faced with a heavy deficit and when the desire to win the popular approval leads to the cutting off of expenditures really needed to make the government effective and to enable it to accomplish its proper objects the result is as much to be condemned as the waste of government funds in unnecessary expenditure.

In the department of agriculture the use of scientific experiments on a large scale and the spread of information derived from them for the improvement of general agriculture must go on.

The importance of supervising business of great railroads and industrial combinations and the necessary investigation and prosecution of unlawful business methods are another necessary tax upon government which did not exist half a century ago.

Proper Forms of Expenditure. The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the federal government, including the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the great improvement of waterways are all proper government functions which involve large expenditure if properly performed. While some of them, like the reclamation of arid lands, are made to pay for themselves, others are of such an indirect benefit that this cannot be expected of them. A permanent improvement, like the Panama canal, should be treated as a distinct enterprise and should be paid for by the proceeds of bonds, the issue of which will distribute its cost between the present and future generations in accordance with the benefits derived. It may well be submitted to the serious consideration of congress whether the deepening and control of the channel of a great river system like that of the Ohio or of the Mississippi when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined upon should not be provided for in the same way.

Then, too, there are expenditures of government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world and to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests in the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere and in the promotion of peace and international morality. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

The Army and Navy. We should have an army so organized and so officered as to be capable in time of emergency in co-operation with the national militia and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from abroad and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy which bears the name of President Monroe.

Our fortifications are yet in a state of only partial completeness, and the number of men to man them is insufficient. In a few years, however, the usual annual appropriations for our coast defenses, both on the mainland and in the dependencies, will make them sufficient to resist all direct attack, and by that time we may hope that the men to man them will be provided as a necessary adjunct. The distance of our shores from Europe and Asia, of course, reduces the necessity for maintaining under arms a great army, but it does not take away the requirement of mere prudence, that we should have an army sufficiently large and so constituted as to form a nucleus out of which a suitable force can quickly grow.

What has been said of the army may be affirmed in even a more emphatic way of the navy. A modern navy cannot be improvised. It must be built and in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation. My distinguished predecessor has in many speeches and messages set out with great force and striking language the necessity for maintaining a strong navy commensurate with the coast line, the governmental resources and the foreign trade of our nation, and I wish to reiterate

all the reasons which he has presented in favor of the policy of maintaining a strong navy as the best conservator of our peace with other nations and the best means of securing respect for the assertion of our rights, the defense of our interests and the exercise of our influence in international matters.

Must Arm as Other Nations Do. Our international policy is always to promote peace. We shall enter into any war with a full consciousness of the awful consequences that it always entails, whether successful or not, and we, of course, shall make every effort, consistent with national honor and the highest national interest, to avoid a resort to arms. We favor every instrumentality, like that of The Hague tribunal and arbitration treaties made with a view to its use in all international controversies, in order to maintain peace and a world war. But we should be blind to existing conditions and should allow ourselves to become foolish idealists if we did not realize that, with all the nations of the world armed and prepared for war, we must be ourselves in a similar condition in order to prevent other nations from taking advantage of us and of our inability to defend our interests and assert our rights with a strong hand.

In the international controversies that are likely to arise in the orient, growing out of the question of the open door and other issues, the United States can maintain her interests intact and can secure respect for her just demands. She will not be able to do so, however, if it is understood that she never intends to prevent or failing that, to punish out temporarily to sojourn in foreign countries because of race or religion.

Protection For Our Citizens Abroad. The policy of the United States in the Spanish war and since has given it a position of influence among the nations that it never had before and should be constantly exerted to securing to its bona fide citizens, whether native or naturalized, respect for them as such in foreign countries. We should make every effort to prevent the humiliating and degrading prohibition of any of our citizens wishing temporarily to sojourn in foreign countries because of race or religion.

The Japanese Question. The admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be assimilated with our population has been made the subject either of prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiations. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self respecting governments. Meanwhile we must take every precaution to prevent or failing that, to punish out temporarily to sojourn in foreign countries because of race or religion.

This leads me to point out a serious defect in the present federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once. Having assured to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their subjects who come to us as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a state or a city not under the control of the federal government the duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may and ought to place in the hands of the federal executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the federal government.

Then, too, it puts our government in a position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them is in states or cities not within our control. If we would promise, we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promise. We cannot permit the possible failure of justice due to local prejudice in any state or municipal government to excuse us from the duty of a war which might be avoided if federal jurisdiction was asserted by suitable legislation by congress and carried out by proper proceedings instituted by the executive in the courts of the national government.

Monetary Laws Need Change. One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency available for trade and to prevent the limitations of law from operating to increase the embarrassments of a financial panic. The monetary commission lately appointed is giving full consideration to existing conditions and to all proposed remedies and will doubtless suggest one that will meet the requirements of business and of public interest. We may hope that the report will embody neither the narrow view of those who believe that the sole purpose of the new system should be to secure a large return on banking capital nor of those who would have greater expansion of currency with little regard to provisions for its immediate redemption or ultimate security. There is no subject of economic discussion so intricate and so likely to evoke differing views and dogmatic statements as this one. The commission in studying the general influence of currency on business and of business on currency have wisely extended their investigations in European banking and monetary methods. The information that they have derived from such experts as they have found abroad will undoubtedly be found helpful in the solution of the difficult problem they have in hand.

Favorable Postal Savings Banks. The incoming congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper postal savings bank bill. It will not be an unwise or excessive paternalism.

The promise to repay by the government will furnish an inducement to savings deposits which private enterprise cannot supply and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks. It will substantially increase the funds available for investment in capital in useful enterprises. It will furnish the absolute security which makes the proposed scheme of government guaranty of deposits so alluring without its pernicious results.

Ship Subsidies Advocated.

I sincerely hope that the incoming congress will be alive, as it should be, to the importance of our foreign trade and of encouraging it in every way feasible. The possibility of increasing this trade in the orient, in the Philippines and in South America is known to every one who has given the matter attention. The direct effect of free trade between this country and the Philippines will be marked upon our sale of cottons, agricultural machinery and other manufactures. The necessity of the establishment of direct lines of steamers between North and South America has been brought to the attention of congress by my predecessor and by Mr. Root before and after his noteworthy visit to that continent, and I sincerely hope that congress may be induced to see the wisdom of a tentative effort to establish such lines by the use of mail subsidies.

The importance which the department of agriculture and of commerce and labor may play in ridding the markets of Europe of prohibitions and discriminations against the importation of our products is fully understood, and it is hoped that the use of the maximum and minimum feature of our tariff law to be soon passed will be effective to remove many of those restrictions.

Lack Canal Plan Defended.

The Panama canal will have a most important bearing upon the trade between the eastern and the far western sections of our country and will greatly increase the facilities for transportation between the eastern and the western seaboard and may possibly revolutionize the transcontinental rates with respect to bulky merchandise. It will also have a most beneficial effect to increase the trade between the eastern seaboard of the United States and the western coast of South America and indeed with some of the important ports of the east coast of South America reached by rail from the west coast. The work on the canal is making most satisfactory progress. The type of the canal as a lock canal was fixed by congress after a full consideration of the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the consulting board and after the recommendation of the war department and the executive upon those reports. Recent suggestion that something had occurred on the isthmus to make the lock type of the canal less feasible than it was supposed to be when the reports were made and the policy determined on led to a visit to the isthmus of a board of competent engineers to examine the Gatun dam and locks which are the key of the lock type. The report of that board shows that nothing has occurred in the nature of newly revealed evidence which should change the plans once formed in the original discussion. The construction will go on under a most effective organization controlled by Colonel Goethals and his fellow army engineers associated with him and will certainly be completed early in the next administration, if not before.

Some type of canal must be constructed. The lock type has been selected. We are all in favor of having it built as promptly as possible. We must not now, therefore, keep up a fire in the rear of the agents whom we have authorized to do our work on the isthmus. We must hold up their hands, and speaking for the incoming administration, I wish to say that I propose to devote the energy possible and under my control to the pushing of this work on the plans which have been adopted and to stand behind the men who are doing faithfully hard work to bring about the early completion of this the greatest constructive enterprise of modern times.

Free Trade With Philippines. The governments of our dependencies in Porto Rico and the Philippines are progressing as favorably as could be desired. The prosperity of Porto Rico continues unabated. The business conditions in the Philippines are not all that we could wish them to be, but with the passage of the new tariff bill permitting free trade between the United States and the archipelago, with such limitations in sugar and tobacco as shall prevent injury to the domestic interests on those products, we can count on an improvement in business conditions in the Philippines and the development of a mutually profitable trade between this country and the islands. Meeting our government in each dependency is upholding the traditions of civil liberty and increasing popular control, which might be expected under American auspices. The work which we are doing there redounds to our credit as a nation.

Words of Friendship For The South. I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the south and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the southern states. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every state—even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the south that this government is their government and that its officers in their states are their officers.

The Negro Question. The consideration of this question cannot, however, be complete and full without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The thirteenth amendment secured them freedom, the fourteenth amendment due process of law, protection of property and the pursuit of happiness, and the fifteenth amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of the privilege to vote because he is a negro. The thirteenth and fourteenth amendments have been generally enforced

and have secured the objects for which they were intended. While the fifteenth amendment has not been generally observed, and the tendency of southern legislation today is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment.

No Repeat of Fifteenth Amendment.

Of course the mere adoption of a constitutional law is only one step in the right direction. It must be fairly and justly enforced as well. In time both will come. Hence it is clear to all that the domination of an ignorant, irresponsible element can be prevented by constitutional laws which shall exclude from voting both negroes and whites not having education or other qualifications thought to be necessary for a proper electorate. The danger of the control of an ignorant electorate has therefore passed. With this change the interest which many of the southern white citizens take in the welfare of the negroes has increased. The colored men must base their hope on the results of their own industry, self restraint, thrift and business success as well as upon the aid and comfort and sympathy which they may receive from their white neighbors of the south. There was a time when northerners who sympathized with the negro in his necessary struggle for better conditions sought to give to him the suffrage as a protection and to enforce its exercise against the prevailing sentiment of the south. The movement proved to be a failure. What remains is the fifteenth amendment to the constitution and the right to have statutes of states specifying qualifications for electors subjected to the test of compliance with that amendment. This is a great protection to the negro. It never will be repealed, and it never ought to be repealed. If it had not been passed it might be difficult now to adopt it, but with it in our fundamental law the policy of southern legislation must and will tend to obey it, and so long as the states of the union meet the test of this amendment and are not otherwise in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States it is not the disposition or within the province of the federal government to interfere with the regulation by southern states of their domestic affairs.

"Negro Is Now American."

There is in the south a stronger feeling than ever among the intelligent, well to do and influential element in favor of the industrial education of the negro and the encouragement of the race to make themselves useful members of the community. The progress which the negro has made in the last fifty years from slavery, when its statistics are reviewed, is marvelous, and it furnishes every reason to hope that in the next twenty-five years a still greater improvement in his condition as a productive member of society, on the farm and in the shop and in other occupations, may come. The negroes are now Americans. Their ancestors came here years ago against their will, and this is their only country and their only duty. They have shown themselves anxious to live for it and to die for it. Encountering the race feeling against them, subjected at times to cruel injustice growing out of it, they may well have our profound sympathy and aid in the struggle they are making. We are charged with the sacred duty of making their path as smooth and easy as we can. Any recognition of their distinguished men, any appointment to office from among their number, is properly taken as an encouragement and an appreciation of their progress, and this just policy shall be pursued.

The Appointment of Negroes.

But it may well admit of doubt whether in case of any race appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the ease and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling which such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore the executive in recognizing the negro race by appointments to office should exercise careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand, we must be careful not to encourage the mere pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

No Race Feeling in White House.

Personally I have not the slightest race prejudice or feeling, and recognition of its existence only awakens in my heart a deeper sympathy for those who have to bear it or suffer from it, and I question the wisdom of a policy which is likely to increase it. Meanwhile, if nothing is done to prevent, a better feeling between the negroes and the whites in the south will continue to grow, and more and more of the white people will come to realize that the future of the south is to be much benefited by the industrial and intellectual progress of the negro. The exercise of political franchises by those of his race who are intelligent and well to do will be acquiesced in, and the right to vote will be withheld only from the ignorant and irresponsible of both races.

The Labor Question.

There is one other matter to which I shall refer, and that is the subject of great controversy during the election and calls for at least a passing reference now. My distinguished predecessor has given much attention to the cause of labor, with whose struggle for better things he has shown the sincerest sympathy. At his instance congress has passed the bill fixing the liability of interstate carriers to their employees for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of fellow servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence, and substituting therefor the so called rule of comparative negligence. It has also passed a law fixing the compensation of government employees for injuries sustained in the employment of the government through the negligence of the superior. It also passed a model child labor law for the District of Columbia. In previous administrations an arbitration law for interstate commerce railroads and their employees, and laws for the application of safety devices to save the lives and limbs of

employees of interstate railroads had been passed. Additional legislation of this kind was passed by the outgoing congress.

I wish to say that, in so far as I can, I hope to promote the enactment of further legislation of this character. I am strongly convinced that the government should make itself as responsible to employees injured in its employment as an interstate railway corporation is made responsible by federal law to its employees, and I shall be glad, whenever any additional reasonable safety device can be invented to reduce the loss of life and limb among railway employees, to urge congress to require its adoption by interstate railways.

Use of Injunctions Necessary.

Another labor question has arisen which has awakened the most excited discussion. That is in respect to the power of the federal courts to issue injunctions in industrial disputes. As to that, my convictions are fixed. Take away from courts, if it could be taken away, the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most useful remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion. The proposition that business is not a property or pecuniary right which can be protected by equitable injunction is utterly without foundation in precedent or reason. The proposition is usually linked with one to make the secondary boycott lawful. Such a proposition is at variance with the American instinct and will find no support, in my judgment, when submitted to the American people. The secondary boycott is an instrument of tyranny and ought not to be made legitimate.

The issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconsiderate exercise, and to remedy this the platform upon which I was elected recommends the formulation in a statute of the conditions under which such a temporary restraining order ought to issue. A statute can and ought to be framed to embody the best modern practice and can bring the subject so closely to the attention of the court as to make abuses of the process unlikely in the future. American people, if I understand them, insist that the authority of the courts shall be sustained and are opposed to any change in the procedure by which the powers of a court may be weakened and the fiercest and effective administration of justice be interfered with.

Having thus reviewed the questions likely to recur during my administration and having expressed in a summary way the position which I expect to take in recommendations to congress and in my conduct as an executive, I invoke the considerate sympathy and support of my fellow citizens and the aid of Almighty God in the discharge of my responsible duties.

"What's that piece of cord tied round your finger for?"

"My wife put it there to remind me to post a letter."

"And did you post the letter she gave you?"

"No; she forgot to give it to me."—London Mail.

Eggs for Hatching.

From pure bred Single Comb Brown Leghorn and Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Chickens. Guaranteed to be fresh and fertile. Call on or write Minerva L. Hagins, Jackson, Ky.

MASS CONVENTION.

May 1, to Nominate Candidates for the County Offices.

The Republicans of Breathitt county are hereby called to meet in mass convention at the court house in the town of Jackson on Saturday, May 1, 1909, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices of Breathitt county to be voted for at the November election, 1909, to-wit:

County Judge, County Attorney, Sheriff, Jailer, Circuit Court Clerk, County Court Clerk, Superintendent of Common Schools, Assessor, Coroner and County Surveyor.

All known Republicans and all persons who affiliated and voted the Republican ticket at the regular November election, 1908, and all persons who will affiliate with said party at said election are entitled to vote in said convention. By order of the committee, this February 15, 1909.

J. B. McLean, Chairman.

W. S. Hogg, Secretary.

Engines, Boilers and Sawmill outfits of highest quality on reasonable terms and at a living price can be had of The Russell Co., of Louisville, Ky. Write for Catalogue "B" or call on H. P. Stevens, Jackson, Ky.

Dr. C. L. Peyton, Dentist, Jackson, Ky.

Has given relief to many hundreds of people, and convinced them his methods are not only satisfactory but reasonable in price. My experience enables me to put up a very high class of work.

Eight years' experience enables me to strictly guarantee my work. One price to all.

Best Gold Crowns.....\$4.00
Best Set Teeth..... 8.00
Fillings.....50c and 75c
Cleaning......75c
Extracting......25c
Office entrance, Patton's Hall, on Broadway between Taulbee's store and Reliance Drug Co.

The Breathitt News.

J. WISE HAGINS, EDITOR.
CASH SUBSCRIPTIONS \$1 A YEAR
Published Every Friday.

You can get Armour's best Beef
of T. H. Beuris.

Mrs. J. E. Lang, who has been
quite sick for the past week, has
about recovered.

Green Haddix went to Lexington
Thursday to replenish his
stock of groceries.

The Breathitt County Bank has
a new ad in this issue, which they
invite you to read.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Price
Sewell, on February 27, a boy,
weight ten pounds.

Dr. C. B. Dickson has moved
into the Presbyterian parsonage
on east Main street.

William Bolin moved his family
to Lexington Tuesday, where he
has secured a position.

Christine, daughter of Charles
Conyers, who has been quite sick
for several days, is improving.

Dry salt Bacon, the best cured
Hams and all kinds of fresh veg-
etables and fruit at T. H. Beuris'.

Breck Flinchum and R. A.
Hurst made a business trip to
Hurst this week. "Lumber in
the air."

A full line of men's, women's
and children's Shoes, also the
famous Emery Shoe at T. H.
Beuris'.

Miss Minnie Hurst left Monday
afternoon for her home at Cam-
pton, after a few weeks visit to her
sister, Mrs. D. B. Redwine.

Read the new ad of the Post
Shaving Parlor, conducted by
Rolla H. Howard and Wm. Hall,
on Broadway, near Main.

Sam Landrum has sold his res-
taurant on Court street to Magoffin
Davis and moved back to his old
place near Stevenson. Mr. Davis
will continue the business at the
same stand.

Gov. Willson has selected April
2nd as Arbor Day. He asks each
boy and girl in the State to plant
at least one tree and thus beautify
their lawns, church yards and
school grounds.

The Ohio Valley Tie Co. has
leased the plant of the Kentucky
Saw Mill Co., near the mouth of
Cane Creek. They will operate
it in connection with their mill in
South Jackson, but will do most
of their sawing down there where
they will have more room.

Mrs. Curtis Hagins returned
home Monday from Lexington,
where she had accompanied her
husband to the Good Samaritan
Hospital at that place, where he
had his leg amputated. She report-
ed that Curt was rapidly recover-
ing and would be home in a few
days.

Miss Nell White, of Irvine, who
had been visiting Miss Riffe and
other friends in Jackson for the
past week, left Monday afternoon
to visit relatives at Bowen. Quite
a number of social functions were
given in honor of Miss White dur-
ing her visit here and she was re-
ceived by many friends and ac-
quaintances.

Cruelty to Animals.
The Humane Society could find
a good job here in looking after
some of Uncle Sam's mail carriers
on some of the star routes that
leave this place. Some of the
horses used are hardly able to
stand up, yet they are loaded down
with mail sacks and forced to go
nearly forty miles a day through
the deep mud. Such conduct is
criminal and ought to be looked
after at once.

The German Lawyer's Outfit.
"The black robe and the cap belong
to the outfit of a lawyer in the Ger-
man metropolis," writes an American
tourist from that place, "and when the
lawyer attains the dignity of judge
the collar on his robe is changed from
silk to velvet. When this law pro-
viding for the 'guard of dignity' was
passed the prescribed dress for prac-
ticing attorneys included a white neck-
tie. Years ago this custom ceased to
be observed because, as lawyers tell
me, it was expensive and troublesome.
There is one judge in Berlin, however,
who insists on the proper dress, and
lawyers who appear before him must
expect, if neckties be black, to be
turned away with the remark, 'Your
cravat is too white.'"

Sunshine and Hair.
"I returned from Africa with crisp,
curly hair," said an engineer. "I went
bareheaded there all winter in the
brilliant sunshine, and as I watched my
lank, greasy locks dry and kink up I
began to understand why the hatless
natives working around me had such
peculiar dry, tightly curled hair. The
sun was the cause, of course."—Phila-
delphia Bulletin.

The Inaugural Address.

We publish this morning the
inaugural address of President
Taft as delivered in Washington
yesterday. This address will be
read by most of our subscribers
before they could have received it
in the daily papers. It is the policy
of The News to give all the
news all the time while it is news.

Federal Court.

The Federal Court was convened
here Monday with Judge Cochran
on the bench and Judge Tinsley
U. S. Attorney, and Clerk J. C.
Finnell, with a corps of assistants.
The following gentlemen composed
the juries:

Grand Jury—John M. Snowden,
Jasper Campbell, J. M. Allen, Ir-
vine Carpenter, K. R. Burton,
John Franklin, Henry Moore,
Arch Snowden, James O. Perkins,
John Taylor, Fred Thompson, Al-
lison Rose, Jasper Mullins, W. B.
Hagins, Joseph Richie and Floyd
Morris. John M. Snowden was
appointed foreman.

Petit Jury No. 1—J. B. Curry,
I. C. Hollon, C. M. Fallon, Wal-
ter Lyon, Hiram Lawson, Ed Dea-
ton, Alex Young, S. H. Mann, J.
M. Terry, Sr., Joseph Herd, Sam-
uel Holliday and Logan Childers.
Petit Jury No. 2—A. B. Stam-
per, Isaac Pryse, Green Campbell,
A. O. Peyton, Horatio Salyers,
Green Holliday, E. P. Landrum,
Jack Howard, David Cooper, F.
P. Handricks, James Neely and
R. J. Napier.

The Grand Jury returned 31 in-
dictments, all for violations of the
Internal Revenue laws, and were
discharged Tuesday. The petit
juries were also discharged Tues-
day evening. About 35 cases were
disposed of, some of which were
continued.

Capt. S. G. Sharp, chief marshal
of the district, with A. B. Patrick,
Wm. May and Mr. Horn as depu-
ties, were present to wait on the
court, and right well did they do
their work.

Sam Shepherd, chief clerk in the
marshal's office, and Misses J. O.
Hoskins and Golde Rairden,
stenographers, were also present.

We have already seen enough of
the court to convince any one that
it will be a great help to Breathitt
county and this section of the
State.

Circuit Court.

The jury in the W. R. Day case
returned a verdict sentencing Mr.
Day to one year in the peniten-
tiary. The Berry Turner case was
then called and the regular jury
panel being exhausted and only
six jurors accepted by both sides,
forty names were drawn from the
jury wheel and the sheriff directed
to summon them to appear Wed-
nesday morning, as the Federal
Court was to occupy the court
house Monday and Tuesday. The
jury was completed Wednesday
and on Thursday morning returned
a verdict of not guilty.

The case against John Abner,
charged with the murder of James
Cockrill, was called Tuesday by
Special Judge Holt and continued
till the 4th Monday in April and
both sides admonished to get ready,
as a special session has been called
for that time to try that case.

The case against Jeff Davis,
charged with the murder of Drew
Bush, was called Thursday, and
the regular panel being exhausted
without the selection of a jury,
Grover Blanton was agreed upon
to summon the jury from by-
standers, and the jury was com-
pleted this morning but the trial
had not been concluded as we go
to press.

Six bars Lenox Soap for 25c at
T. H. Beuris'.

To Our Correspondents.

The correspondence from Flat
was received too late for publica-
tion this week. Our correspond-
ents in the adjoining counties, as
well as those in Breathitt, should
bear in mind that their communi-
cations should reach this office not
later than Wednesday to insure
publication the same week.

Please try and send in the im-
portant happenings of your neigh-
borhood, and not so many person-
als and neighborhood visits.

Taken to Irvine Jail.

Beach Hargis was arrested by
order of his bondsmen and return-
ed to the Irvine jail Saturday. He
had been in trouble several times
since his release, which convinced
his bondsmen and his mother, as
we understand, that it would be
better to have him confined in jail
till his trial.

K. P.'s to Banquet.

The Knights of Pythias lodge of
this city will confer the rank of
knight on a large class on the
evening of March 18th, after
which a banquet will be given to
the members of the lodge. Great
preparations are being made. The
committee having the banquet in
charge propose to make it an event
in the history of Jackson.

Jeweler's Notice.

All persons having watches,
etc., at the S. D. Fleenor Jewelry
Store for repairs will please call
and get them at once.

L. WOODWARD.

Church Notes.

Until further notice the Wed-
nesday night prayer meetings will
be discontinued at the Christian
church and held temporarily at the
homes of the church members.

Rev. W. H. McClellan, of Lex-
ington, will preach at the Christian
church next Sunday, March 7th,
morning and night at the usual
hours. Everybody cordially in-
vited to attend.

There will be special services at
the Baptist church Sunday evening
March 7th, at 7 o'clock, for the
young people. The pastor will
preach on "The B. Y. P. W. and
Evangelism." We cordially invite
both old and young to be present.

A series of Bible studies will be
conducted at the Baptist church
each Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.
The first dozen lessons will be in
First Corinthians and the lesson
for March 9th will be First Corin-
thians 1:10, 16. We invite all to
come and study with us.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses
have been issued since our last re-
port:

Robert Noble and Miss Spicey
Watts, both of Lost Creek.

Anderson Gross and Miss Mag-
gie Gilbert, both of Shoulder
Blade.

Arthur Oaks, of Elkatawa, and
Miss Laura Rowland, of Jackson.

Sydney Hays, who has been vis-
iting his sister, Mrs. S. B. Stid-
ham, several days, returned to his
home in Minnesota Thursday.

Alex Carpenter performed the
duties of door-keeper for the Fed-
eral Court during its sitting here.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

United States District Court for
the Eastern District of Kentucky,
Before Chester Gourley, Referee
in Bankruptcy:

In the matter of the Jackson
Electric & Hydraulic Manufac-
turing Company, Bankrupt. Notice.
The undersigned Trustee will,
on

March 29th, 1909,

at the hour of 12:30 o'clock, p. m.,
at the front door of the court
house in Jackson, Kentucky, sell
to the highest and best bidder the
real estate owned by the Jackson
Electric & Hydraulic Manufac-
turing Company, consisting of a
house and lot on Broadway street,
in Jackson, located between the
storehouse of John Watts and a
cottage residence owned by M. S.
Crain, and being the same lot up-
on which is erected the electric
light and ice plant in Jackson,
Kentucky, and all other property
owned by said company of every
character and description, including
all rights, privileges, appurtenances
and franchises granted to, and now
enjoyed, by the city of Jackson or
by the county of Breathitt as an
entirety.

The terms of said sale will be
one-third cash and the balance in
six and twelve months, with priv-
ilege to the purchaser of paying
cash and of anticipating the de-
ferred notes at any time. The
purchaser will be required to give
bond, with good security, for the
deferred payments, bearing in-
terest from date.

W. S. Hogg, Trustee.

FARM FOR SALE.

I have for sale 400 acres of good
farm land in Lee county, near
Fincastle; 200 acres of it is creek
land and 200 acres of it is up land.
All of it is well fenced, plenty of
good buildings, good houses and
orchard; well watered, convenient
to the church and school and rail-
road station. This place is well
located, in a good neighborhood
and lots of this land is well set in
clover and grass. I will sell it all
together or will divide it into two
small farms, so as to suit the
buyer. Will take one-half down
and give time on the rest. Here
is a bargain for those who wish to
buy a farm. My prices will be
found below zero. Any one de-
siring any further information
will write or call on

JOHN D. OLINGER,
16-19 Fincastle, Lee Co., Ky.

S. J. CRAWFORD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HAY, CORN, OATS,

Grass Seed, Mill Feed, Corn Meal, Wool,
Hides, Feathers, Poultry, Eggs.

Ginseng and all kinds of Country Produce
Bought.

CARLOAD LOTS A SPECIALTY.

Main Street, Near Broadway, Jackson, Ky.

EVERYTHING BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH.

RELIANCE DRUG CO.

It matters not what other Drug Firm's prices are, we
are positively THE CHEAPEST on everything.
We sell everything that other Drug Firms sell.

We don't claim to have special prices on
"one or a few things," but we do guarantee
to save you money on ALL articles.

Bring Your Prescription To Us

We will actually save you from ten cents to one dollar on
every one you bring us, besides you are sure of getting the
purest and freshest drugs compounded in it.

OUR DRUGS ARE ALL NEW OLD DRUGS ARE NOT MUCH GOOD.

Why Can We Be the Cheapest?

1—Because we can buy drugs as cheap as others. 2—Be-
cause our expense is not more than one-tenth as much.
3—Because we pay cash and sell for cash.
Call for THE NEW DRUG STORE and insist on finding it.

RELIANCE DRUG CO.

between Taulbee's Store and Singer Machine Building,
JACKSON, KENTUCKY.

The Blue Grass Farmer

—EDITION OF THE—

The Lexington Herald for 75 Cents.

For the next three months we offer this excellent news and ag-
ricultural paper at a cut rate, the regular price being \$1 per year.
Fill out attached coupon. THE HERALD, Inc., Lexington, Ky.

Find enclosed 75c, for which send me the Blue Grass Farmer
edition of the Lexington Herald for one year.

Signed

Postoffice.....

Sentenced to be Cut!

One Thousand Heads of Hair by the
Most Artistic Haircutters in Kentucky
Try Our Latest Method of Shaving

and see how you like it

CHILDREN'S HAIR CUTTING A SPECIALTY

Post Shaving Parlor

ONE DOOR WEST OF BAKERY, JACKSON, KY.

Weekly Courier-Journal

Henry Watterson, Editor

Is a National Newspaper, Demo-
cratic in politics. It prints all the
news without fear or favor. The
regular price is \$1.00 a year, but
you can get the Weekly Courier-
Journal and the Breathitt Commu-
nity News both one year for \$1.50
if you will send your order to this
paper—not to the Courier-Journal.

Daily Courier-Journal a
year - \$6.00.
Sun-day Courier-Journal
a year - \$2.00.

We can give you a combination
cut rate on Daily or Sunday if you
will write this paper.



There are more McCall Patterns sold in the United
States than of any other make of patterns. This is so
because of their style, accuracy and simplicity.
McCall's Magazine: The Queen of Fashion! has
more suggestions than any other Ladies' Magazine. One
year's subscription (12 numbers) costs 50 cents. Latest
number, 5 cents. Every subscriber gets a McCall Pat-
tern Free. Subscribe today!
Ladies Agents Wanted. Handsome premiums or
liberal cash commissions. Full terms Catalogue of free de-
signed and Premium Catalogue (showing 500 garments)
sent free. Address: T. M. McCall, Co., New York.

We Ship best quality Field and
Garden Seeds direct to farmers at
lowest wholesale prices.

We sell Clovers, Grasses, Seed
Oats, Seed Corn, Cane Seed, Mil-
let, Cow Peas, Soja Beans, Pea-
nuts, Seed Potatoes, Cabbage
plants, Potato and Tomato Slips,
Onion Sets, Garden Beans, Gar-
den Peas, all kinds Garden, Field
and Flower Seeds, Land Plaster
and Fertilizers. Write us for
prices and samples.

State what you want. 12-19

Nashville Seed Co.

215 Second Avenue, North
NASHVILLE, TENN.

D. L. ALLEN, Watchmaker & Jeweler.

JACKSON, KY.

Has for sale at all times Elgin,
Waltham and the Standard Brands
of Watches, Spectacles and all
other kinds of Jewelry worn by
ladies and gentlemen.

Repairing of all Descriptions
carefully and promptly done at
prices within reach of every one.

MID-WINTER

DRUG STORE GOODS

It may be Medicines or Prescriptions, or something for
the protection and care of the toilet that you need—it matters
not what, but if you

GET IT HERE

You get an unquestioned, honest quality, and that proves us
worthy of your patronage. For Baby and Grown-ups we have

ALL THE NECESSARY HEALTH GUARDS

Comforts for the sick room, Foods and Helps for Baby and
Toilet articles in big profusion.

Try a Bottle of Riffle's Cough Syrup

It's Good and Fresh. It was made last night, it's guaran-
teed—that's all.

Special Prices on Dr. King's New Discovery.

JACKSON DRUG CO.,

Cor. Main and Court Streets.

Crawford & Co.

We want to thank you all

for the

most generous patronage

we ever had.

We will make every effort

we can

to deserve your trade

in the future.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

JACKSON, KY.

The Money Question

This is the Question.

Whether it is better to keep your money in a "drawer" or safe
and dole it out in payments of accounts and bills or to bank it
and pay by check? There can be but one answer to this—
bank it, and check it out.

OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH US.

It will systematize your affairs, teach you economy, and
bring you into contact with the best people of the community.

Three Per Cent Interest Paid on Time and
Savings Deposits.

JACKSON DEPOSIT BANK,

JACKSON, KENTUCKY.

B. N. Spradling,

REPRESENTING

Great Eastern Casualty

and Indemnity Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Can give you Accident Policies
worth up to \$1,000 in case of
death by accident and from \$20
to \$60 per month for accident
and sickness.

CALL ON HIM

at the Singer Machine
Company's Office :

And Protect Yourself

REMOVAL.

I have moved to McCormick
near Campton Junction, where I
will continue my business of mak-
ing

Monuments AND TOMBSTONES.

Any one wanting anything in
my line will please write me at
McCormick, Ky. I will make
monthly visits to Jackson and
hope all my friends will save their
orders for me.

R. M. SHELLEY



A CENTLEMAN FROM MISSISSIPPI

BY THOMAS A. WISE

Novelized from the play by Frederick R. Toombs

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L. & E. RAILWAY

EFFECTIVE AUG. 1, 1906

WEST BOUND.

No. 1 No. 3 No. 5
Daily Daily Sunday
Ex. Sun Only

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Lv Jackson	6 10	2 20	7 00
O & K Jet	6 15	2 25	7 05
Elkntawa	6 20	2 30	7 10
Oakdale	6 23	2 34	7 13
Athol	6 30	2 42	7 20
Tallega	6 33	2 45	7 23
St. Helens	6 39	2 51	7 29
Butteville Jet	6 47	2 59	7 37
Fincaisle	7 15	3 28	8 02
Torrent	7 30	3 41	8 15
Glencairn	7 40	3 50	8 22
Nat'l Brg	7 45	3 55	8 26
C'mpton Jet	7 48	3 57	8 28
Dundee	7 52	4 03	8 32
Filson	8 03	4 14	8 42
Rosslyn	8 09	4 20	8 48
Stanton	8 15	4 26	8 54
Clay City	8 25	4 35	9 02
Ind'n Flds	8 45	4 53	9 20
L & E Jet	9 00	5 07	9 34
Winchester	9 12	5 20	9 46
Wyandotte	9 25	5 33	9 56
Avon	9 32	5 40	10 03
Montrose	9 40	5 50	10 12
Ar Lexington	9 55	6 05	10 25

EAST BOUND.

	No. 2	No. 4
	Daily	Daily
Lv Lexington	2 25	7 35
Montrose	2 28	7 38
Avon	2 48	7 54
Wyandotte	2 53	8 01
Winchester	3 05	8 12
L & E Jet	3 20	8 26
Indian Fields	3 34	8 42
Clay City	3 50	9 02
Stanton	3 58	9 10
Rosslyn	4 05	9 15
Filson	4 14	9 22
Dundee	4 25	9 34
C'mpton Jet	4 30	9 38
Natural Bridge	4 35	9 43
Glencairn	4 38	9 46
Torrent	4 47	9 56
Fincaisle	5 00	10 08
Beattyville Jet	5 10	10 17
St. Helens	5 17	10 26
Tallega	5 28	10 37
Athol	5 37	10 45
Oakdale	5 45	10 53
Elkntawa	6 00	11 10
O & K Jet	6 05	11 15
Ar Jackson	6 10	11 20

CONNECTIONS.

L & E JUNCTION—Trains Nos. 1 and 3 will make connections with C & O Ry for Mt Sterling.

CAMPTON JUNCTION—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will connect with the Mountain Central Railway for passengers to and from Campton.

BEATTYVILLE JUNCTION—No. 2 will connect with the L. & A. at Beattyville Junction for Beattyville.

O & K JUNCTION—Trains Nos. 3 and 4 with the Ohio & Kentucky for Cannel City and way stations.

CHAS. SCOTT, G. P. A.

O. & K. RAILWAY

EFFECTIVE NOV. 19, 1906.

WEST BOUND.

	Daily	Ex Sun
	1st Class	2d Class
Lv Jackson	11 05	3 00
O & K Junction	11 15	3 10
Frozen	11 31	3 33
Vanceville	11 38	3 42
Willhurst	11 44	3 52
Hampton	11 51	4 05
Rose Fork	12 05	4 30
Lee City	12 13	4 45
Heleehawa	12 19	4 55
Ar Cannel City	12 35	5 20

EAST BOUND.

	Daily	Ex Sun
	1st Class	2d Class
Lv Cannel City	7 10	1 00
Heleehawa	7 33	1 17
Lee City	7 45	1 23
Rose Fork	8 00	1 32
Hampton	8 24	1 44
Willhurst	8 37	1 51
Vanceville	8 47	1 57
Frozen	8 58	2 04
O & K Junction	9 25	2 25
Ar Jackson	9 30	2 30

Sunday passenger train leaves Cannel City at 1 00 p. m., returning leaves Jackson at 4 00 p. m.

M. L. CONLEY Gen. Mgr.

Mountain Central.

Depart	Arrive
5 45 a. m. Campton	11 30 a. m.
1 45 p. m. Campton	6 00 p. m.

Arrive Depart

8 00 a. m. Campton	10 05 a. m.
4 00 p. m. Campton	10 45 p. m.

Make connection with all L. & E. passenger trains.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

THE NEW IDEA

KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE

Best for Children

Move the Bowels

THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE

LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR

Best for Children

Best for Coughs

Many of the cough cures are containing "Opium." Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar moves the bowels, opens the lungs.

CHAPTER VII.

NOW SENATOR LANGDON GETS A SECRETARY.

LANGDON looked over and seized the arm of his interviewer. "See here, young man, why aren't you in politics?" he said. "Too busy, senator," replied Haines. "Besides, I like the newspaper game." "Game?" queried Langdon. "Oh, I use the word in a general sense, senator," replied Haines. "Pretty much everything is a game—politics, newspaper work, business of every sort. Men and women make 'moves' to meet the moves of other men and women. Why, even in religion, the way some people play a—"

The speaker was interrupted by the appearance of Hope Georgia, who was searching for her father.

"Stay here and listen to what a hard task your old father has got," said the Mississippian to his daughter, whom he presented to Haines with a picturesque flourish reminiscent of the old south. "He has the idea that those New Yorkers who read his paper would actually like to know something about me."

Hope Georgia stole many glances at the reporter as he talked with her father. He made a deep impression on her young mind. She had spent almost all her life on the plantation, her father providing her with a private tutor instead of sending her to boarding school, where her elder sister had been educated. Owing to the death of her mother the planter had desired to keep Hope Georgia at home for companionship. This good looking, clean cut, well built young man who was taking so big and so active a part of the world's work brought to her the atmosphere that her spirit craved. He gave one an impression of ability, of earnestness, of sincerity, and she was glad that her father approved of him.

Hope Georgia, by the same token, did not escape the attention of the interviewer. Her appealing charm of face and figure was accentuated by her dauntless and a fleeting suggestion of falsette in voice and expression when she was amused. His first glance revealed to Haines that her eyes were gray, the gray that people say indicates the possessor to have those priceless qualities—the qualities that make the sweetest women true, that make the maiden's eyes in truth the windows of her soul, the qualities that make women womanly.

She sat close to her father, her hand in his, listening intently to the unfolding of a story of what to her was a mysterious world—the man's world, the strong man's world—where only a woman would give her all to enter and play a part therein.

"What else have you against a political career, Mr. Haines?" went on the senator, taking up their conversation.

"Well, my age for one thing. I haven't any gray hairs." Langdon waved this objection aside. "I might arrange to pool ages with you. Sometimes I think we want young men in politics, like you."

The reporter shook his head. "Old in age and young in politics, like you, Senator Langdon," he replied. "Politics I sometimes think is pure hypocrisy and sometimes something worse. A man gets disgusted with the trickery and dishonesty and corruption."

"Then," drawled Langdon, "the thing to do is to jump in and stop it! I read in the newspapers a great deal about corruption. The gentlemen in national politics whom I have had the honor of knowing—Senator Moseley, an intimate friend of thirty years; my present colleague, Senator Stevens, and others—have been as honest as the day is long."

"But the days do get short in November, when congress meets, don't they?" laughed Haines, rising. "I'm afraid I've taken too much of your time, and I seem to have talked a lot."

Langdon was amused. "Does look like I'd been interviewing you. I reckon each one of us has got a pretty good notion of what the other man's like. I wanted it that way, and I like you, Mr. Haines. I've got a proposition to make to you. They tell me I'll need a secretary. Now, I think I need just such a young man as you. I don't know just exactly what the work would be or what the financial arrangements should be, but I think you and I would make a pretty good team. I wish you'd come." He turned to his daughter, with a smile. "What do you think of that, Hope Georgia? Isn't your dad right?"

Smiling her approval, the young girl squeezed her father's hand in her enthusiasm.

"I think it's a splendid idea, dad; just great! Won't you come, Mr."



"Won't you come, Mr. Haines?" Haines: We—eh—I—I know my father would like to have you."

As he stood before his two new found friends for such Haines now considered the Mississippian and his

daughter—he could not suppress feelings of surprise tinged with uncertainty. He had, like other newspaper men, received offers of employment from politicians who desired to increase their influence with the press. Sometimes the salary offered had been large, the work so light that the reporter could "earn" the money and yet retain his newspaper position, a scantily disguised species of bribery, which had wrecked the careers of several promising young reporters well known to Haines, young men who had been thus led into "selling their columns" by unscrupulous machine dictators.

Haines knew that the Mississippian had no ulterior purpose to serve in his offer, yet he must have time to think over the proposal.

"I thank you, senator," he finally said. "I appreciate the opportunity, coming from you, but I've never thought of giving up the newspaper profession. It's a fascinating career, one that I am too fond of to leave."

Langdon started to reply, when a delightfully modulated southern voice interrupted: "Father, I've been out with Mrs. Spangler to look for some other rooms. I don't like this hotel, and I found some that I do like."

Haines turned to see a handsomely groomed young woman who had the stamp of a patrician's daughter in her bearing and her countenance—a brunette, with delicate features, though determination shone in her eyes and appeared in the self contained poise of her head. She was the imperious type of beauty and suggested to Haines the dry point etchings of Paul Helleu. He instinctively conceived her to be intensely ambitious, and of this Haines was soon to have unexpected evidence.

Gazing at her with a sense of a growing admiration, Haines gave an involuntary start as Senator Langdon spoke: "My daughter, Miss Carolina Langdon, Mr. Haines," said the senator. Carolina was interested.

"Are you the newspaper man who is interviewing father? I hope you'll do a nice one. We want him to be a successful and popular senator. We'd like to help him if we could."

The correspondent bowed. "I should say you certainly would help him to be a popular senator," he declared emphatically, falling to notice that Hope Georgia was somewhat annoyed at the enthusiasm displayed over her elder sister. In fact, Hope Georgia was suffering a partial if not total eclipse.

"I'm leaving it to Mr. Haines to put down the things I ought to say," broke in the senator. "He knows."

"Yes, he knows everything about Washington, Carolina," exclaimed Hope Georgia spiritedly.

The older girl spoke eagerly. "I wish you'd interview me, Mr. Haines. Ask me how I like Washington. I feel as though I must tell some one just how much I do like it! It is so wonderful!"

"I'd like mighty well to interview you, Miss Langdon," enthusiastically exclaimed Haines.

"I hope you will some time, Mr. Haines," remarked Carolina as she said goodby.

Watching her as she turned away, Haines saw her extend a warm greeting to Congressman Norton, who had advanced toward the group.

"Strange how the Langdons treat him as a friend—intimate one, too," he thought. "What if they should learn of Norton's questionable operations at the capitol; of his connection with two unsavory 'deals,' one of which resulted in an amendment of the pure food law so that manufacturers of a valueless 'consumption cure' could continue to mislead the victims of the 'white plagues,' Norton, who had uttered an epigram new celebrated in the taprooms of Washington, 'The paths of glory lead but to the grave.'"

"Miss Langdon is very beautiful and attractive, sir," said Haines, resuming with the senator.

"Yes," drawled the Mississippian. "Girls in the south generally are."

"Well, I must be going. I'll think about your secretaryship, Senator Langdon. Perhaps I can find some one."

"I wish you'd think about it for yourself," observed the senator, while Hope Georgia again nodded approval. "It would be a hard job. There are so many matters of political detail about which I am sadly inexperienced that really most of the work would fall on the secretary."

Bud Haines paused. Again he thought over Langdon's offer. Its genuineness appealed to him. Suddenly there dawned on him an idea of just what it might mean to be associated with this honest old citizen who had asked for his help—who needed it, as Haines knew only too well. He would be the senator's guide and confidant—his adviser in big matters. Why, he could practically be United States senator himself. He knew the "inside" as few others in Washington. Here was a chance to match his wit against that of Peabody, the boss of the senate; a chance to spoil some of the dishonest schemes of those who were adroitly "playing the game." He could bother, too, the intriguing members of the "third house," as the lobbyists are called. He could direct a lightning bolt into the camp of Andy Corrigan, who claimed the honor of being "speaker of the third house." These thoughts crowded into his mind. Then, too, he would become practically a

member of the Langdon family and have association with the two charming daughters—with Carolina Langdon.

"It would be a great chance," he murmured half aloud; "next thing to being a senator."

The old Mississippian heard the young man's words.

"I reckon it would," he drawled in agreement.

"You feel sure you want me?" urged the other.

Langdon chuckled.

"I asked you," he said.

Haines came abruptly to decision.

"I've thought it over, senator, and it



"It will be a great chance in every way. I'll accept."

seems to me it will be a great chance in every way. I'll accept. We'll fix it up tomorrow, and I'll try to make you a good secretary."

Langdon held forth his hand.

"And I'll try to make you a good senator, my boy. Fix up nothing tomorrow. Your duties begin tonight. You are to come to dinner with me and my daughters."

CHAPTER IX.

A NEW KIND OF POLITICAL PARTNERSHIP.

THE combination of the forces of Langdon and Haines did not do much favor among the powers that are—at the capitol. Senator Peabody peremptorily demanded an explanation from Stevens as to how he had allowed "this senator" to engage as his secretary "this inquisitive man Haines, a reporter who didn't know his place."

"Here we've put Langdon on naval affairs because we knew he didn't understand what's going on, and you, Stevens, supposed to be the finished product of the political mill, you fall asleep and let him take up a man whom nobody can control, one who knows the inside workings of Washington and who will take particular pleasure in teaching my fellow Mississippian far too much for our good."

Stevens' reply, to effect that probably Haines would consent to be "taken care of" if judiciously approached, was derided by the observant Peabody. "A young reformer grows fat on notoriety," he laughed, "and think what a scandal he would have for his newspaper if he took a chance on disclosing our hand to him. No, no, Stevens; we must have him watched and try to discredit him in some way. Perhaps we can make Langdon believe that his secretary is dishonest."

Congressman Norton was another man who was dismayed at the formation of the firm of Langdon and Haines. Young Randolph, too, could not forget the defeat and humiliation he had previously suffered at Haines' hands and grew more bitter as the reporter's influence over his father grew stronger.

But Haines' most effective enemy had arisen in the person he would be the last to suspect, one whom he unconsciously admitted, one whose very words he had come to cherish. And possibly it was not all her own fault that Carolina Langdon had enlisted her services, subtle and quite overwhelming (owing to Haines' fervent worship of her) against the senator. Perhaps the social system of which she had become a part in Washington had something to do with the craving to become a leader in that fascinating world whose dartsling variety and infinite diversion seemed to fill her soul with the life it yearned for. Love she had, for she had now promised to wed Congressman Norton. She loved him fondly; she had confessed to him, and gradually she came to work desperately against Haines, who she had been convinced by Norton and Randolph, would prove a stumbling block to them, to her father, to herself in her career at the capitol, if he were permitted to increase. And so on the surface Carolina Langdon was most amiable to the secretary, encouraged him in his attentions to her, led him surely into her power, Norton having prevailed on her to keep the knowledge of their engagement secret from every one, even her father.

The days and nights became filled with important work for Senator Langdon and his secretary. Together they went over the important measures, outlined what appeared to be the best course of procedure and carried it into effect as far as possible. Langdon became a prominent figure in the senate, owing to his consistent support of measures that fitted in with the public policy, of the nation. He had learned that the only practicable way to outwit or to cope with the members of the dominating machine, made up of both the parties—the only two in Washington—was to oppose what the machine wanted with enough power to force it to grant him what he believed the public ought to have. He was described by some of the loudmouthed "insiders" on Capitol hill as "the only logical man who had fought the machine in thirty years."

At the home he had later established in Washington he was frequently seen a small coterie of senators and congressmen who had become known to the sarcastic party bosses in both houses of congress as the "Langdon crowd," which was admitted to be somewhat of a factor when it finally prevailed on the president to take over 11,000 postmasters from the appointment class and put them under the control of the civil service commission, resulting in the necessity of a competitive examination for these postmasters instead of their securing positions through political favoritism.

Those who did not know Langdon intimately suggested that "this fellow ought to be taken care of." What in God's name does he want? A committee chairmanship? An ambassadorship for some Mississippi charcoal burner? A couple of federal judgeships for his friends? Well, whatever he gave it and what he got him in with the rest of us!

Again it was Peabody who had the deciding say.

"There's only one thing worse than a young reformer, and that's an old one," he laughed bitterly at a secret conclave at his apartment in the luxurious Louis Napoleon hotel. "The young one thinks he is going to live and waste our future profits for himself. The old one thinks he's going to die, and he's sore at leaving so much graft behind him."

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Heads and hearts thinking and throbbing together, Langdon and his secretary, Haines, plodded along. They had learned to lean on each other, the young gaining inspiration from the old, the old gaining strength from the young. They loved each other, gave it all, and their trust was mutual. And Hope Georgia watched it all and rejoiced, for she believed with all the accrued erudition of eighteen years of innocent girlhood that Mr. Bud Haines was quite the finest specimen of young manhood this world had ever produced. How could she have happened! She was sure that she had never met his equal, not even in that memorable week she had spent in Jackson.

The passing weeks taught Haines that he was deeply in love with Carolina, and, though he had endeavored to keep the knowledge of this from her, her woman's intuition had told her his secret, and she stifled the momentary regrets that flitted into her mind, because she was now in "the game" herself, the Washington game, that smashes the woman as well as the man and makes her a slave to its fancy. No one but herself and Norton knew how deeply she had "plunged" on a certain possible turn of the political cards. She must not, she could not, lose if life itself were to remain of value to her, and on her way over to this secretary she was told it all depended.

A subject that for some unexplainable reason frequently lodged in Haines' mind was that of the apparent assiduity with which Mrs. Spangler cultivated Senator Langdon's friendship. For several years she had occupied a high social position at the capitol, he well knew, but various indelible, intangible rumors he had heard, he could not state exactly where, had made him regret her growing intimacy with the girls and with the senator. They had met her through letters of introduction of the most trustworthy and assuring character from people of highest social rank in Virginia, where the Langdons had many friends, but even so, Haines realized, people who write introductory letters are sometimes thoughtless in considering all the circumstances of the parties they introduce, and residents of Virginia who had not been in the capital for years might be forgiven for not knowing of all the more recent developments in the lives of those they knew in Washington. While not wishing to have the senator know of his intention, the secretary determined to investigate Mrs. Spangler and her present mode of life, at his first opportunity, hoping the while that his quest would reveal her to be what the Langdons considered her—a widow of wealth, fashion and reserve who resided at the capital because the memories of her late husband, a former congressman of high standing, were associated with it.

Calling at the Langdons' house one evening in February to receive directions regarding important work for the day, he found the door open. Haines was somewhat puzzled at the peculiar smile on the senator's face. Answering the secretary's look of inquiry, the Mississippian said:

"I've been told that I can assume the new holder of a five thousand dollar a year position in the department of commerce and labor and that if I have no one in particular in my mind to name—that you would be a good man for the job. First, I was glad for your sake, my boy, for if you wanted it you could have the position. But on thinking it over it seemed there might be something behind it not showing on the surface."

"It's a trick," said Haines. "Who made the offer?"

"Senator Stevens."

"I might have known," hotly responded the secretary. "There's a crowd that wants you and me separated. Thought this bait too much for me to resist, did they?" Then he paused, rubbing his fingers through his

hair in a perplexed manner. "Strange, isn't it, senator, that a man of your party is offered this desirable piece of patronage, entirely unsolicited on your part, from the administration of another, a different political party? Especially when that other party has so many hungry would be 'tax eaters' clamoring to enter the 'land of milk and honey.' I think Stevens deliberately—"

"There, there, Bud," broke in Langdon. "You mustn't say anything against Senator Stevens to me. True, he associates with some folks I don't approve of, but that doesn't necessarily mean anything wrong, and I myself have always found him thoroughly honest."

"Yes," muttered the secretary, following the senator into the library, "you've always found him honest because you think everybody's honest, but Stevens is just the doctor who will cure you of this ailment, this chronic trustfulness."

Haines laughed softly. "When Peabody's little Steve gets through packing at the prostrate body of political purity his two handed sword of political corruption will need new edges."

Thus far neither the senator nor his secretary had suspicion of any questionable deal in regard to the gulf naval base. The rush of other events, particularly the fight over the reduction of the tariff, had pushed this project temporarily into the background so far as they were concerned, though the "boss of the senate" and his satellites had been losing no time in perfecting their plans regarding the choice of Altacoola as the site.

Peabody and Stevens had ingeniously exploited Langdon at every possible opportunity in relation to the naval base. Asked about new developments in the committee on naval affairs, the ready answer was: "Better see Senator Langdon. He knows all about the naval base; has the matter in full charge. I really know little about it."

So by hiding behind the unsuspecting old hero of Crawfordville they diverted from themselves any possible suspicion and placed Langdon where he would have to bear the brunt of the great scandal that would, they well knew, come out at some future time—after their foul conspiracy against the nation had been consummated, after the fruits of their betrayal had been secured.

What, after all, the schemers concluded, is the little matter of an investigation among senators to guilty senators who, deeply versed in the law, have destroyed every compromising document that could be admissible as evidence? Why, the senate would appoint an investigating committee and investigate itself, would it not, when the ridiculous scandal came?

And what senator would fear himself, or for himself, as he investigated himself, when the blame had already been put publicly on some one else, some simple minded old soul who could go back to his cotton fields in Mississippi and forget all about it, strong in his innocence, even though shorn of reputation, and desire to live?

[Continued next week]

He Fooled Himself. A station master who had been taking a short holiday at some distance from his own station went to catch the last train homeward and on entering the station found a lady trying to turn the handle of one of the compartments. The station master rushed to her assistance, opened the door, bundled the passenger in, slammed the door to and then, by force of habit, waved his hand to the guard and stood calmly on the platform till the train had steamed out of sight. He had to walk home, and the other station master laughed—London Standard.

Nightingale Bald Mountain. On a lonely night Alex Benton, of Fort Edward, N. Y., climbed Bald Mountain to the home of a neighbor, tortured by asthma, bent on curing him with Dr. King's New Discovery, that had cured himself of asthma. This wonderful medicine soon relieved and quickly cured his neighbor. Later it cured his son's wife of a severe lung trouble. Millions believe its the greatest throat and lung cure on earth. Coughs, colds, croup, hemorrhages and sore lungs are surely cured by it. Best for hay fever, grip and whooping cough. 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Jackson Drug Co.

THE NEW IDEA

KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE

Best for Children

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